

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 21st, 1899.

NUMBER 47

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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 534, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

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Miscellaneous

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—At the end of 1898 Chili possessed 4,286 1/2 kilometres of railway, of which 1,986 1/2 belonged to the state and 2,300 to private owners. The telegraph extension at the same date was 16,052 kilometres.

—In Chili the past week the people were greatly alarmed because the comet was expected to come, and then, later on, they were greatly frightened because it didn't come. There's no pleasing some people!

—Telegrams from Bogotá, Colombia, state that the government has declared officially that the revolution is at an end. Our American exchanges state that the province of Putumayo has asked for annexation to the United States.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Paraguayan congress was formally closed on the 16th inst.

—During the month of October 12,610 immigrants arrived in Argentina, of which 7,438 were Italians and 1,096 Spaniards.

—The German colony at Buenos Aires has founded a society designed to co-operate in the development of Germany's maritime power.

—The tenor Tannhauser, who is a creditor of Empresario Ferrari, is opposed to the transfer of the Colon theatre to the municipality of Buenos Aires.

—The October customs receipts at Montevideo were \$779,919.38, which are in excess of the same month of last year, and slightly under those of 1897.

—The Argentine official trade returns for the first nine months of the current year show that the imports aggregated \$87,670,936, and the exports \$117,617,793, both gold. The imports of gold amounted to \$1,605,958 and the exports to \$81,534.

—According to the Argentine *Boletín Oficial* the revenue of the nation for the first nine months of the current year amounted to \$50,614,687 paper, as against \$38,963,265 in the corresponding period of 1898, showing an increase of \$21,651,422.—The Buenos Aires *Herald* has located Astronomer Halp at the Chilean observatory in Santiago. A telegram from Vienna the other day located him in that part of the world. All we know about it is that he is not a Chilean, as the *Herald* says, and is not here in Rio.

—On the 15th Dr. Wilde visited Montevideo in the interests of his international sanitary regulations. Some days before he was reported to have resigned, but he seems to be still at his old post. Of the telegrams that come, one in ten may be true, but we are not betting on it.

—Reports having been circulated that cases of cholera had appeared at S. Luiz, Rio Grande do Sul, the Uruguayan vice consul affirms that it is untrue, while the Argentine consul at Rio Grande telegraphs that cases have appeared. How does the Argentine consul know?

—The *Southern Cross* says that Editor Lafuze, of the *Diario*, is an enthusiastic cyclist, as well as the editor to be, Dr. Pellegrini, but it does not mention the fact that Editor Bulfin of that paper is a veteran wheelman, going far and near on his bicycling expeditions.—*Herald*.

—According to our Washington advices there is some probability that difficulties will arise in the approval of the reciprocity treaty with Argentina, because of the concessions granted on Argentine wools. The American wool-growers are bitterly opposed to any concession in this direction.

—It is reported on good authority that there are no less than twenty-five thousand children in this city who are receiving no education of any nature whatsoever. This is very bad indeed, city of 700,000 people, where so much money is spent on education by the government, and shows at least that there is a screw loose somewhere.—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.—The street urchins have discovered that they can produce fireworks by throwing a wire over the trolley wires, and they have occasioned considerable annoyance to the companies, and also to the public. They had better be careful, however, because the game is a dangerous one, and the youthful protechnists may lay themselves open to an early funeral.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—The following item from the *Herald* is just a little puzzling. How can an island city have a port?

—Rosario stands a chance of having a port, and when it is made that city will enjoy a boom, for it is finely situated and will certainly be a great inland city. It should be to this country what Chicago is to the United States, but nothing can be done without a proper port.

—The government is enforcing the regulations relating to engineers of steam-launches as well as of larger craft so far as to require some evidence that an engineer knows the difference between a wheelbarrow and a boiler, and there are not a few who may know this but whose knowledge goes little further.—*Herald*. [But who will guarantee that the inspector knows his business. Usually he knows absolutely nothing.]—The interventor in the province of Catamarca is cutting down expenses, and by the time the intervention is finished the province will have saved some \$100,000 in six months. The politicians will be the ones to suffer, but the provincial exchequer will be the gainer. If the nation would only take over all the provinces, what a saving there would be! And the money so saved could go to pay off the foreign debt.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—Some of the public departments have given notice that it is intended to pay gold accounts at the rate of 222.27. There is no law whereby a creditor is compelled to receive \$227.27 paper in discharge of \$100 gold, and there is no law whereby a debtor can discharge a debt of \$100 gold by tendering \$227.27; but the chiefs of several public departments have undertaken to twist the law in that sense, and they have given notice that they will pay gold accounts at the rate of 227.27 and more.—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.—Mr. A. P. Chiswell has applied to the municipality asking that in the future no meat shall be sold in the city without its being frozen for twenty-four hours before use. He says that he will provide the freezers and so forth, build a store for the purpose and light the surrounding streets with electric light. He says that he will do this for a charge of one cent per kilo of meat for twenty-four hours, adding that he will spend three millions on the business. It seems that the health board has reported favourably thereon.—Buenos Aires *Herald* and *Times*.—The dispute between the British and French creditors of the Santa Fé railway is on the road to settlement. The British bondholders, who are credited with £5,000,000, will receive £1,000,000 in 4% national bonds and £600,000 in 3% debentures, which will be issued in Paris by the French company which constructed the line. The French company will remain absolute masters of the line, and intends, when the agreement is fulfilled, to sell it to the Argentine government in return for a concession to make a port at Santa Fé.—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

—Salta papers give particulars of a new expedition that is being organized by Messrs. Leach Bros., the well known sugar-refiners of that province. The expedition will be similar to that of last year and will be chiefly for the purpose of ascertaining the possible navigation of the river Bermejo.

—The last expedition was a successful one, and as far as we have been able to ascertain it is intended to go over the ground more carefully in order to start the business of sending timber down by that route, and also sugar and other products by raft, and thus avoid the heavy railway carriage now paid.

—Some enterprising merchant ought to import Argentine sugar from Europe, accompanied by a customs certificate at loading port, duly certified by the Argentine consul, to the effect that it is Argentine sugar returned to the place of its origin. No import-duty can be levied on it by law, and a trial to prove that fact is worth undertaking. There is a good profit to be made on the transaction. The final result would be that a law would be passed prohibiting the free importation of Argentine sugar, as our laws are made for the sole and exclusive purpose of protecting the favourite few, on whose behalf our fiscal policy is exclusively conducted.—Buenos Aires *Herald*.—For some time past the President of the republic has been ailing and suffering from an old complaint, altho' it has been kept very quiet in official and unofficial circles. A rumor is that the present difficult situation has much to do with his state of health. Things have even gone so far that it is asserted that unless there is an improvement, no distant date he will turn over the government to the hands of his second whilst he takes an extended holiday as required by his medical advisers, perhaps after the month of March when the President of Brazil will have concluded his tour here. It may be expected that General Roca will then take his holiday, perhaps even going as far as to leave the country for a short time.—Buenos Aires *Herald*.—It was of course an understanding that the presidents of Brazil and Chile were to visit us, if possible, at the same time, as there were many things to be discussed, presumably relating to international affairs and the fauclated attitude of the United States towards the South American republics. Or perhaps it might be the partition of Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, or some equally impracticable project. In any case, it is going to cost us quite a lot of money, and the expense will not advance the prospect of accumulating a gold reserve. It is now intimated that President Campos Silles will be here for the fêtes of next May, which will therefore be something remarkable, unless they are completely outshone by Rio. President Rrauriz is apparently unable to fix a date, in the present critical position of politics, but when he does come, there will be more money spent whether it is there to spend or not.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—Regarding the discovery of petroleum at a place called Agua Fresca, about 30 miles from Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, a correspondent of the Buenos Aires *Herald* writes:—

—It is not known definitely who were the first discoverers of this venture, but it appears that most of the credit may be given to Mr. Alberto Niño, who is well known in that region and who knows the country very well. He discovered that there was a species of mineral water impregnated with gases, which on analysis proved to be very good petroleum. A company has already been formed here with a capital of \$20,000 to start the new business. Of course the capital is not by any means great, but it shows at least that there are some who believe in this venture, and it would not be surprising if many will have struck it in all senses of the word. Times may come when Tierra del Fuego will rival Bakú and the United States in its oil output.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realized do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

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These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25,000, 1/2 dozen boxes for 125,000 and One dozen boxes for 200,000.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

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RECESSIONAL.—NOTHER KIND.

The steamboat's merry tooting dies
 And Uncle Sam's well swells his chest;
 And wags, "I wasn't no surprise;
 I knowed Columby was the best.
 That silver cup is with us yet,
 Now you just bet, now you just bet."

The crowds vanooose to east and west,
 The big excursions melt away,
 The water gets some chance to rest,
 The little waves go off to play.
 They laugh to think it's with us yet,
 The cup Sir Thomas didn't get.

Bob Evans's megaphone is dumb,
 It's cooling down; 'twas roaring hot.
 You see, he let the swear words come
 When he forgot, when he forgot.
 'Twas awful, when he swore, but yet
 He kept the yachts' course clear and wet.

The man who had to slay three weeks
 And sent back home for extra cash,
 Boris disinfectant when he speaks
 And calls himself a Bill-be-dash.
 But still, you know, he can't forget,
 We made the bloody lion sweat!

Good-bye, Sir Thomas, here's the fist
 We pass to every worthy foe:
 The reason why your Shamrock missed—
 We were too list—she wasn't slow.
 'Twas so easy we regretted,
 But pardon! That's not etiquette.

Earl up the sails and pack the cup!
 'Twas all most admirably done.
 But, dear Sir Thomas, don't give up,
 Come over when you want some fun.
 The cup, you know, is right here yet,
 Now don't forget; please don't forget.

HOLMAN F. DAV, III
Lexington Journal.

From the Daily Mail October 27th.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A meeting of American ladies resident in London will be held this afternoon at the residence of one of their number, with a view to putting into practical form the project of sending a hospital ship to South Africa.

Since the Spanish-American war Americans, not only in England, but in the States of the great republic, have watched for an opportunity of making some return to this country for the active sympathy which was shown to them on that occasion.

The following appeal has now been issued by a committee, of which Lady Randolph Churchill is president, Mrs. Blow hon. secretary, and Mrs. Ronalds treasurer:—

"That whereas Great Britain is now involved in a war affecting the rights and liberty of the Anglo-Saxon people in South Africa, and has under arms 70,000 troops to maintain such rights and liberty;

"And whereas 50,000 English and American men, women, and children have been expelled from the states now at war with her Majesty's government, and are congregated at Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Capetown;

"And whereas in consequence of the inevitable results of war, together with the congested condition of these places of refuge, the

dangers of approaching summer, and the dreaded African fever, there will be great need of medical attendance, nursing, and nourishing food before and after the cessation of hostilities;

"And whereas the people of Great Britain have by their sympathy and moral support materially aided the people of the United States of America in the war with Cuba and the Philippine Islands;

"It is therefore resolved that the American women in Great Britain, while deploring the necessity for war, shall endeavour to raise among their compatriots here and in America a fund for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers and refugees in South Africa.

"It is proposed to despatch immediately a suitable hospital ship, fully equipped with medical stores and provisions, to accommodate 200 patients for three months, with a staff of four doctors, five nurses, and forty non-commissioned officers and orderlies.

"To carry the above resolution into effect the sum of £30,000 will be required, which will have to be raised within a fortnight.

"Your sympathy and co-operation are earnestly desired. All contributions to be sent to the hon. treasurer.

"Lady Randolph Churchill, Chairman.

"Mrs. Blow, Hon. Secretary.

"Mrs. Ronalds, Hon. Treasurer.

7, Cadogan place, S. W.

The Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Seidl.

The Countess of Essex, Mrs. Joseph Cham-

Mrs. Earle, berlain.

Mrs. Van Duzer, Mrs. Bradley Mar-

Mrs. Taylor, tin.

Mrs. Arthur Paget.

One of the ladies when seen last night by a "Daily Mail" representative said, "It is just the chance we have been waiting for. Of course, if we had our way we should want to subscribe to the war directly or have our husbands and brothers volunteer; but the British government does not need funds, and it would not allow our husbands and brothers to enlist."

"But no one can find any fault with works of mercy such as we propose. We have had a fine passenger steamer offered to us, and from what I can hear, there will be no difficulty whatever about obtaining the £30,000 which it is estimated will be necessary. Indeed, I believe twice as much could be raised if it were to become necessary.

"At our meeting the plans will be further discussed, but I suppose we shall have to hold several meetings before the scheme is in what may be called working order."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

We quote the following letter from Sell's Commercial Intelligence, which is credited to our own correspondent, whose identity is sufficiently apparent to make the blundering statement interesting. Elsewhere we quote a similar statement from the South American Journal. We do not undertake to champion the cause of reciprocity treaties, but it is well to state the facts clearly and correctly on either side, which this correspondent has not done. His letter is as follows:

BRAZIL UNDER THE UNITED STATES SCREW.

But Where Does Great Britain Come In?

(From the Daily Correspondent).

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7.

"The efforts of the United States government to obtain what it terms reciprocity treatment for its exports to this country, and the effect that such a concession would have on British interests, should these demands meet with success, are not, I think, properly understood in Great Britain.

The articles for which the United States government is claiming free admission include amongst others, wheat flour, corn, rye and rye flour, potatoes, beans, hay, salted pork, dried or pickled fish, coal, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements, machinery, locomotives, engines, stationery, paper, sewing machines, cotton manufactures, ribbons, white wine, etc.

The duties collected on importation of the foregoing articles amount to two thirds of the whole of Brazil's revenue, which it is clearly impossible to sacrifice. Besides, it would be impossible to deny the same favors to other countries—in Great Britain already 96 per cent. of all Brazilian products imported are admitted free of duty—but where the United States holds an advantage is in the fact that she takes about half of Brazil's coffee free of duty, and she threatens that unless reciprocity is given she will impose a 50 per cent. ad valorem duty on this article. Such a course would bring about still lower prices and hence the greatest financial and commercial embarrassment in a country still struggling under great difficulties.

The inclusion of cotton manufactures in the list of articles for which the United States demands reciprocity treatment is of special importance to Great Britain, for her exports to Brazil in this line amount to a considerable sum.

Had the United States government limited its proposals to something practical and practicable, Brazil would have done her best to meet her, for it is recognized that the United States has claims to Brazil's consideration; but should the American government insist in its demands and decide to put retaliation into practice, there is nothing before this country but an inevitable crisis. It is to be hoped that things will not go to this length, but that the United States will meet Brazil half way.

From the Buenos Aires Herald and Times.

FALSE CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATIONS.

The duties on imported articles have gradually been increased until in many cases they are extortionate, to the prejudice of the public and the treasury. But not only have these import duties been increased so as to become comparatively prohibitive, but the "tariff," or classification of values for the purpose of fixing duties, has been so arbitrarily fixed as to practically suppress the law. The latter may fix 25 percent of the value of an article, and then the executive officers classify the value of the article so as to double and treble the duties.

Nothing is more common than to find articles taxed two and even three times their actual value by means of a false classification. Not long since a merchant shipped a lot of goat-skins to be dressed, and then brought them back to this country. When the same skins were brought back they were classified as kid-skins, so as to get the higher rate of duties and not only did the merchant have to pay increased duties on this false classification, but he was fined for his failure to know that goat-skins are transformed into kid-skins by the process of passing through the custom house. Furniture comes under a heavy duty, and in order to get a charge on dressed lumber a false classification was made by means of which it must pay duties as if it were furniture.

We might fill every column of this paper with instances of abuses of the same nature, by means of which the spirit and the law are set aside for an arbitrary standard of valuation. Business has been overladen with such abuses, the burdens which rest on the people have become intolerable, and already angry protests have been heard. If this could in the end benefit the treasury there might be some excuse for it; but, on the contrary, it is against the interests of the revenue. Indeed, that which is over-curious for the people will in the end be equally unwise for the people.

THE GOLD MINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Though in the nature of a "twice-told tale," the following regarding the great gold fields of the Transvaal, from a monograph on Africa, published by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, will be found of interest just at present: "The great 'Witwatersrand' gold fields of South Africa, located in the South African Republic, are better known as the Johannesburg mines. The Dutch word 'Witwatersrand' means literally 'White Water Range,' and the strip of territory a few hundred miles long and a few miles in width to which it is applied was but a few years ago considered a nearly worthless ridge, useful only for the pasturage of cattle and sheep, and for even this comparatively valueless. In 1852, however, gold was discovered, and in 1884 the value of the gold production was about \$50,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the production of 1888 being about \$5,000,000; that of 1890, \$10,000,000; 1892, over \$20,000,000; 1895, over \$40,000,000; and 1897 and 1898, about \$55,000,000 in each year. This wonderful development has attracted great attention to South Africa and drawn thither thousands of people in the hope of realizing quick fortunes. Development, however, showed that the mines could only be successfully worked by the use of costly machinery, and while they have been extremely productive where machinery has been used they were not of such character as to make hand or placer mining profitable, as was the case in California. The gold production in the 'Rand' since 1884 has been over \$300,000,000, and careful surveys of the field by the use of drills and other processes of experts show hey and question that the 'in sight' probably amounts to \$3,500,000,000, while the large number of mines which have been located in adjacent territory, particularly in parts of Rhodesia, give promise of additional supplies, so that it seems probable that South Africa will for many years continue to be, as it now is, the largest gold-producing section of the world."

The United States is, it appears, on the ground of reciprocity, seeking to obtain from the Brazilian government free admission for the following articles, amongst others, viz., wheat flour, corn, rye and rye flour, potatoes, beans, peas, salted pork, dried or pickled fish, coal, rosins, tar, pitch, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements, machinery, locomotives, engines, stationery, paper, sewing machines, cotton manufactures, ribbons, white wines, etc. Now, as the duties collected on the importation of the foregoing articles represent roughly about two-thirds of the whole revenue of Brazil, the pretension is clearly one of an inadmissible character, even in view of the fact that the United States is the principal market for the consumption of Brazilian products. But, apart from this consideration, the Brazilians have obligations towards other nations, notably our own, 96 per cent. of all Brazilian products being imported into Great Britain free of any duty whatever. It would manifestly be invidious, for instance, to lower the duties on American cotton goods without adopting a like course in relation to those sent from England. Other articles, such as leather and bacon, would enter into competition with home-grown produce, a circumstance which the Brazilians can hardly be expected to ignore.—*South American Journal*, Oct. 7.

Do we understand that the importation of the above-mentioned articles from the United States represents "about two-thirds of the whole revenue of Brazil," or the whole import duties, or does our colleague wish us to believe that the United States is treating for a general abolition of duties instead of a reciprocal modification in the tariff?—*Id.* News.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writes of the reciprocity negotiations with Brazil, under date of October 20th, as follows:

The prospect of a harmonious arrangement with Brazil in favor of American flour exporters has not been improved by the dominating tone of some of the organs of the flour interest. It has been the policy of the state department to treat Brazil and all other countries with the courteous consideration to which they are entitled as independent sovereignties. It has been made perfectly clear to the Brazilian government that the President would not hesitate to use the power vested in him by the Dingley law, to levy a discriminating duty on Brazilian coffee, if some disposition was not shown to meet the United States half way in respect to trade arrangements. The desires of the United States and what changes in the Brazilian tariff would promote their interests have also been made plain. The suggestion that this government should dictate to Brazil just what tariff rates she should prescribe upon American and other goods has not been considered prudent or in accordance with the comity of nations. If it came to a contest of threats, there are European powers who would be able to hold quite as heavy a club over the Brazilian republic as the United States could hold. Brazilian finance is largely in the control of British bankers and of the Rothschilds, who have so potent a voice both in London and in Continental money markets. British capital is invested in the flouring mills at Rio, which employ Argentine wheat for the local manufacture of flour. It has been known all along to the state department that these financial interests would be exerted against special concessions to the United States, and it has been necessary to proceed in a manner to circumvent such hostility and without offending the Brazilian foreign office. Brazil has only taken a leaf from the policy of the United States in regard to protection, but fortunately there is some demand for American wheat, because of its high grade for mixing with the poorer quality obtained in the Argentine republic. It is hoped that the legislation now pending in the Brazilian congress will produce results favorable to this country and that an agreement with Brazil can soon be submitted to congress.

It is estimated that the farmers of California will receive about \$15,000,000 this season for such products of their orchards and vineyards as have been canned or dried. This is an advance of about \$3,500,000 over the total received last year.

COMPLAINTS are already heard of the false war news manufactured by speculators to influence the London stock market. This might have been foreseen. The men who worked hardest to force this war upon the country were the London speculators, and they will use every hour of it to further their selfish schemes, and then, at the end, they will insist on the absorption of the Transvaal because of its mining wealth. There is no sentiment about it; they want war for the money they can make out of it, and the Transvaal mines for the wealth they contain. Much of the information circulated to influence passions and bring on the war, was as false as the reports now circulated to influence the stock market. When it is all over and the English people know how they have been deceived, they will agree with John Morley that the war on the Transvaal was a great crime.

BÔA VIAGEM

Mr. William Smith begs to announce that he has acquired the chancery at No. 2 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Do. and that Mrs. Smith will have full charge of the same from the 1st proximo. No efforts will be spared to make the house pleasant and comfortable for boarders. The chancery is an exceptionally healthy locality, convenient for sea bathing on the celebrated Boa Viagem beach, and is only ten minutes walk from the S. Domingos ferry station. It is also convenient to the Lomby creek grounds. Persons seeking rooms are invited to call and inspect the place.

PROFESSOR.

An experienced teacher, young man of good family, well versed in Latin, Portuguese, French, English and German, desires position as private tutor, grammar, mathematics, librarian or translator, also as companion at home or abroad. Good references. Please address: Professor de X, Care of Rio News, Caixa 258.

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Persons desiring to matriculate their children wish please communicate with the Directress.

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FOR SALE, an outfit for a small printing-office, including a new

HALF MEDIUM GORDON PRESS.

Cases, cabinet, stands, type, ink, paper, etc. The outfit will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For information apply at this office.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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Rua Livramento, No. 143.

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This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's, Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CASARLEY & Co. 25 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago. Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafetaria)

Telephone No. 5,005

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the clearest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large airy rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Paterson system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Try HOLYROOD Water

A purely **BRITISH** article

Analysed and passed by the Junta de Hygiene of Rio de Janeiro

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Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Cayton) writing to "Wheeling" says:—"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public have appreciated them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

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Alma Street, Coventry, England.

112

Great Britain.

tary train had a night run twice, and was then veley, repelling the enemy. The train was then compelled to return because of artillery fire, leaving 150 men who did not return with the train. (It would appear from these reports that the conflicting reports that the Dublin fusiliers left the train to attack the enemy, and the locomotive left behind. One report says two demoralized coaches driver cut loose from the train back to Escomb, "A telegram from Escomb says that 5,000 Boer men have reached Eumersdale, about five miles from that place.—Boer scouts have appeared in the vicinity of Escomb.—Heavy fighting was heard yesterday from Ladysmith.—A native preacher, escaped from Ladysmith, says that

United States.

Spain

Nov. 14.—In the cortes to day Mrs. Pi y Margal and Sagasta urged the government to take measures to improve the situation in Barcelona. Sr. Silvela replied that the gov-

Fiance.

Italy

Nov. 16.—An earthquake shock was felt at Verona last night.

Germany

Belgium.

Switzerland

Nov. 15.--Dr. Pestana died this morning. The hospital where he died is to be burned.

RAHILAH NOTES

To the Editor:

Mr. Nicolini, H. B. M's. Consul, has arrived, and took over his duties as H. B. M's Consul for Bahia and Sergipe on the 7th inst.

RAULANO'

— According to the budget of the province of Entre Rios for 1900 there are in the province 63 urban schools with 262 teachers, and 165 rural schools, making a total of 233 schools. The cost of keeping up these schools figures at \$ 583,000. There are in the province 65,000 children of an age to attend school, whilst only 28,000 are registered on the school books.—*Review.* Buenos Aires.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 21st, 1899.

THE general revenue bill for 1900, after being hurried through the senate almost without discussion, received the President's sanction on the 14th inst. It continues the objectionable features of its predecessor, and supplements them with additional ones of its own. The gold percentage of the duties on imports is raised from 10 to 15 per cent. notwithstanding the shrinkage in importation the past year, our legislators being unable to see that the people are unable or unwilling to pay the increased prices made necessary by these increased taxes. The results of this year's gold percentage are much under the minister's estimate, but this is ignored and the percentage is raised. Naturally there will be another shrinkage in importation, and the revenue, which is estimated at 18,000,000 gold and 153,000,000 paper, will fall short of the estimate. We may therefore expect a repetition of what we have experienced during the current year, difficult sales, difficult collections and losses on current expense accounts. In view of the hopelessness of the situation it would be the wisest part to withdraw from the import trade altogether, for absolutely nothing beneficial can be expected from the men who are now legislating for the country, and there is little or no chance of their being substituted by better men. A superficial examination of this law shows that it is becoming a taxation drag-net, an instrument for extracting revenue without regard to its economic consequences. As usual the government is authorized to issue treasury bills up to 25,000,000, "in anticipation of revenue." This covers a multitude of sins. Another authorization for the coinage of 20,000,000 in nickel is included, and the government is authorized also to negotiate a loan for the redemption of the national loans of 1868 and 1889. The provision for leasing or selling the state railways is again included, and the government is authorized to impose differential tariffs, which promises to plunge Brazil into the impending tariff wars, out of which she can not hope to gain the slightest advantage. Without going further into particulars, it must be said that many of the taxes are exceedingly vexatious and burdensome. A man has a just claim for indemnization for damages suffered, and yet he must put a 50¢ stamp on his petition to congress for relief. Taxes are levied upon the passage tickets of persons leaving the country, 30,000 on 1st class, 20,000 on 2nd class and 15,000 on 3rd class. The government would ruin us and break us down with its burdensome taxation and then literally kick us with a tax when we are going away. And then, to

heighten the inequality and unfairness of its action, congress grants various material favors to the agricultural classes (which affects the planters only) who are far better able to pay heavy taxes than the people who must stand the burdens laid upon commerce.

Our amiable contemporary seems to be drifting into a very disagreeable frame of mind, and it is to be feared that his playful allusions are becoming rather unparliamentary. Perhaps it is his misfortune rather than his fault that he knows so little of the decencies of controversy. It is to be expected that he would employ invective and denunciation in his effort to serve his employers, but surely there is nothing to be gained by ill-tempered insolence and false accusation. In his last issue he says we shall have no further opportunity of following our cables from Pará. Will he explain what he means? We never knew that he had any cables from Pará, nor anything else worth following for that matter. To be plain, we think so little of his contemptible sheet that we barely glance at it. We have no time to waste on a man whose opinions are marketable, and whose scruples are conspicuous for their absence.

THE Bahia election difficulty offers one more proof of the absolute hopelessness of the political situation in this country. It matters not which party is in power, violence is always employed to control the election, and naturally the same means are employed to overthrow the party in power, as happened in Rio Grande in 1892, and in Matto Grosso in 1899. In Bahia a determined effort has been made to carry the municipal elections against the government, and there are many who believe that a fair count would have proved it successful. But the authorities are not inclined to submit, and an excess is therefore found for a savage raid on the lower city, which resulted in the killing of several inoffensive citizens and the closing of business establishments for a whole week. To restore order the opposition candidate publicly withdraws all pretensions to office and also retires from the newspaper with which he was connected. If this is republican, then the sooner we get back to despotism the better. There is surely no "order and progress" in these brutal assaults on private citizens.

THE *Journal do Commercio* of the 18th undertakes to reply to the *Financial News* of October 20th on the Sorocabana-Itana default, but the question somehow remains just where it was before. The default is admitted, but the explanation is that the railway is a private company and the government has nothing to do with it. No mention is made of the circumstance that the Banco da Republica is a principal holder of the currency debentures, on which interest is paid to the prejudice of the foreign preference debenture-holders. And as for the very lame excuse for the President's discourtesy in not replying to a letter of the president of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, the *Journal* sneeringly remarks that it might as well write to the Queen complaining of the unjust comments of the *Financial News*. To this it may be said that the *Journal* would most assuredly get a counter-attack. The circumstance that President Campos Salles has no authority (he certainly has an interest, in common with all Brazilians, in the honest administration of justice), does not warrant his treating such a letter with inattention.

ONE of the first victims of the new sanitary regulations was a lady from Santos who wished to go to Buenos Aires. She came up, as we understand, the week before last, going through all the vexations incident to procuring sanitary passports, undergoing disinfection in São Paulo and Rio, travelling under lock and key, and reporting daily to sanitary inspectors here. When she went for her ticket at the Royal Mail office—she wished to leave on the "Nile" last week—new troubles began. She obtained consular, sanitary and police documents, but they availed her nothing. Finally she got the right document and returned for her ticket—but a certain stamp was wanting, and she lost the steamer! We have no words strong enough to condemn such an outrage! We can understand that the steamship company is obliged to do these things to escape fines, delays, quarantines, and other costs and troubles. But we can't understand why the sanitary inspectors sent up to look after such matters, can not do something to help unfortunate travellers caught in the meshes of this abominable sanitary convention.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 6.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The vote on the budget of the department of Industry was continued, but not concluded.

Nov. 7.—*Senate*.—Senator Ottonia attacked the president of the Associação Commercial and defended President Campos Salles and the consumption tax regulations.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber concluded the vote on the budget of the department of Industry.

Nov. 8.—*Senate*.—Senator Ruy Barbosa, in a speech on the consumption tax regulations, said that it has now become the fashion to describe as an agitator every one who opposes

the wishes of the government. Protest is no longer tolerated; to groan is the utmost that is now permitted. The senate is expected to accept the regulations in their present form, and discussion is useless and ridiculous. Senators, when accused of failing to defend the interests of their constituents, seem to think that they relieve themselves of all responsibility by saying:—"My own convictions are opposed to the measure; but, as the government wished it, I could not vote against it." After being answered by Senator Ottonia, Senator Ruy Barbosa again took the floor and said that, in his previous speech, he made the mistake of supposing that it is lawful to groan under the burdens that the government imposes on the people. He now perceives, however, that even this is no longer permitted. He described the present system of government in Brazil as one that has all the defects of the parliamentary system without any of its advantages. The regulations were voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In a speech on the senate's amendments to the budget of the department of finance, Deputy Edmundo Ramos contended that congress should vote the appropriation for paying the claims of Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. Was congress hypocritical, he asked, when it protested eternal gratitude to that admiral? Was it secretly in favor of the revolution of the 6th of September, while pretending to support the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto?

Nov. 9.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the tariff bill and the bill granting a leave of absence to the President of the republic and in 2nd discussion the diplomatic service bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Galdino Carvalho reviewed the first year of President Campos Salles' administration. During this period, he said, taxes have been increased, every branch of the public service has deteriorated, political organizations have been dissolved, a personal party composed of heterogeneous elements whose sole bond of union is subservience to the President, has been created, congress has effaced itself and the power of the executive has become absolute. The appropriation for paying the claims of Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves was rejected by a vote of 75 to 33.

Nov. 10.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted several bills in various stages. Among these bills were the following:—budget of the war department in 3rd discussion; deficiency appropriation of 1,206,750 for the department of industry; deficiency appropriation of 17,920,500 for the department of interior and special appropriation of 200,000 for the department of foreign affairs.

Nov. 11.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of interior.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of marine. Among the amendments adopted was that providing for readmitting into the Rio de Janeiro navy yard the operatives dismissed during the present year. The special and deficiency appropriations voted in 2nd discussion at the previous sitting were now voted in 3rd discussion and also a special appropriation of 4,000 and a deficiency appropriation of 27,000 for the department of interior.

COFFEE NOTES

The exportation of coffee produced in the state of Rio de Janeiro, according to the report of the department of public works of that state, has been in the last 20 years as follows:

1879.....	120,419,220 kilos
1880.....	133,764,760 "
1881.....	148,007,968 "
1882.....	156,124,236 "
1883.....	115,085,171 "
1884.....	130,429,121 "
1885.....	110,213,563 "
1886.....	122,508,657 "
1887.....	61,935,828 "
1888.....	109,477,010 "
1889.....	80,689,908 "
1890.....	78,613,017 "
1891.....	90,113,150 "
1892.....	88,600,559 "
1893.....	58,638,810 "
1894.....	67,692,525 "
1895.....	71,786,340 "
1896.....	71,516,141 "
1897.....	103,651,655 "
1898.....	82,868,958 "

The following is a statement of the shipments of coffee from the ports of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria and Bahia in the last four calendar years:

1895:	
Santos.....	3,601,727 bags
Rio de Janeiro.....	2,780,093 "
Victoria.....	463,157 "
Bahia.....	264,775 "
Total.....	7,109,752 "

1896:	
Santos.....	4,185,419 "
Rio de Janeiro.....	3,804,373 "
Victoria.....	275,951 "
Bahia.....	262,087 "
Total.....	7,527,830 "

1897:	
Santos.....	5,665,278 "
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,504,757 "
Victoria.....	393,044 "
Bahia.....	292,671 "
Total.....	10,855,750 "

1898:	
Santos.....	5,715,212 "
Rio de Janeiro.....	3,793,320 "
Victoria.....	379,911 "
Bahia.....	329,725 "
Total.....	10,248,168 "

THE COFFEE CROP.

Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. have recently issued a circular on the coffee situation, of which the following are the principal features:

The conditions which led to the lower values of coffee in Brazil primarily were the high prices in the national currency there, which showed such an alluring profit to the planters that they increased the area under coffee cultivation to such an extent as to make a crop of 10,000,000 bags in Rio and Santos a natural result. Even this is not considered a very large crop under existing circumstances.

The high currency prices in Brazil were the natural result of the continued decline in the rate of sterling exchange there, commencing with the overthrow of Dom Pedro in 1889, when the value of the milreis was above 27 pence, while it is now only seven pence.

Over production of coffee differs considerably from over production or surplus of almost every other kind of staple. Outside speculators probably do not realize that while wheat, corn and cotton require to be planted every season, the coffee tree, after the first four or five years, bears fruit and continues to do so season after season for many years. They also do not realize that surplus coffee cannot be diverted into other channels of consumption like corn and cotton are liable to when prices are very low. Even at very low prices the consumption of coffee cannot be increased to anything like the extent of the present enormous production, and there is absolutely no way to improve values permanently by curtailment of production. This latter can be brought about in Brazil by doubling up the present sterling value of the milreis and consequent relative reduction in the currency price.

Now, in view of financial conditions in Brazil, when no tangible improvement has resulted from the three years' moratorium in the payment of their coupons, it is too much to expect that Brazilian finances will be improved sufficiently to double up the present sterling rate for the milreis; the more so, as the entire element of planters and agriculturists are stubbornly opposed to an advance in the sterling rate. Therefore, a curtailment of production is now contingent upon constant lower prices for coffee in consuming countries until some reach a basis that would force the milreis value in Brazil down from its present range of about 40 milreis per bag to 30 milreis or less per bag.

From experienced coffee merchants in Brazil we understand that a price of 30 milreis or less per bag might seriously interfere with further cultivation and actually tend to a neglect of plantations now existing to an appreciable extent.

To illustrate how great the desire is to create higher values for coffee, reasonably or otherwise, we need only refer to the advance which was made in the coffee markets on Thursday last on the reports of the appearance of the bubonic plague at Santos. Only the wildest imagination could construe such a feature into a bull argument, as isolated cases of this disease have appeared in seaports elsewhere, without interfering with commerce in the least, and certainly cannot cause any disturbance in the cultivation or movement of coffee in the interior. It may, however, add to the demoralization in exchange in Brazil, which is a decided bear argument. Such unhealthy speculative experiments like the one we refer to have been attempted, unfortunately, several times before, but they have always resulted in disastrous failures rendering conditions finally so much weaker.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Jundiáhy, São Paulo, a black woman threw herself into a well at the beginning of last week through fear of the expected collision with Biela's comet.

—In Piracicaba, São Paulo, on the 15th inst., Juvenal de Almeida attempted to assassinate Dr. Antonio de Moraes Barros, state deputy. The latter escaped with only a slight wound.

—The police of Rio have succeeded in arresting Sr. Leonidas do Amaral, the defaulting employé of the S. Paulo state treasury. His defaultations are now estimated at about 50,000.

—There were three new suspected cases of pest in Santos last week, but only one of them was declared to be a genuine case. There were seven declared cases and one suspected case under treatment on Saturday.

—A Goyaz telegram of the 16th inst. says that notwithstanding the severe drought this year in that state, which continued up to the 30th ult., the stock farms had suffered very little. For the last four days (12th to 16th inst.) it had rained heavily.

—A Pelotas telegram of the 13th inst. reports that Dr. Homero Baptista has sent a long telegram to President Campos Salles informing him of what has occurred at Alegrete and asserting that Dr. Barros Cassal is in danger of being murdered.

—On Tuesday the Mitto Grosso political prisoners in this city were released by order of the supreme court, which, in this instance, as on previous occasions, has, notwithstanding (the timidity and other defects of some of the judges, exercised a salutary influence in mitigating the effects of tyrannical rule. It is, however, a matter of profound regret that, in order to obtain incomplete justice, people residing in other states are obliged to make the long and difficult journey to this city, leaving behind them all their local interests which cannot fail to suffer very much in their absence.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000).	gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	in U. S. coin at par.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	1 s. 8 g.....	54 75 cts
do of \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	.....	\$89 27
do of £ 1 s. 8 g. in Brazilian gold.....	.....	1 s 50
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London	.....	6 15 10 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000)	.....	\$579
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	.....	\$581
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)	(paper).....	25 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at par.....	1 s. 8 g.....	13. 87 cts.
Value of \$100 (\$40 per cent. U. S. str. in Brazilian milreis) (paper).....	71 22
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	34 52

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7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cablaneira e Viacao Fluminense.....	200\$	4 000,	July 91	—
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Tataroff Moreaux.....	50	42,378\$	Jan. 92	100,000 = 200,000
1,500,000	25,000	200	50\$1	Corrações Fluminenses.....	200	55,460	Feb. 92	135 140 = 140,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Crucero (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras de Santos.....	200	3,305,112	Aug. 91	300 000 = 160 000
25,000,000	250,000	100	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	200	8 000	Jan. 92	16 000 = 16 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas Publicas no Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	Sept. 91	16 000 = 16 000
2,000,000	10,000	5,900	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	51,454	Aug. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	200	200	O Paiz (newspaper).....	200	43,577	Oct. 99	120 000 = 120 000
2,650,000	57,000	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,547,629	July 99	92 000 = 93 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	300,000	13 Oct. 92	—
2,500,000	10,000	all	100	Molinos Fluminenses.....	100	89,267	Feb. 99	—
9,312,500	93,125	35,125	100	Saneamento do R.de J.(building society).....	100	714,948	2 700, Feb. 99	28 000 = 28 000
100,000	10,000	9,550	100	Transporte de Cacao Mercadorias.....	100	400,000	3 July 99	125 000 = 125 000
2,500,000	25,000	all	200	Typographicos do Brazil.....	200	20,674	June 99	4 000 = 4 000
180,000	3,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	29,987	July 99	—

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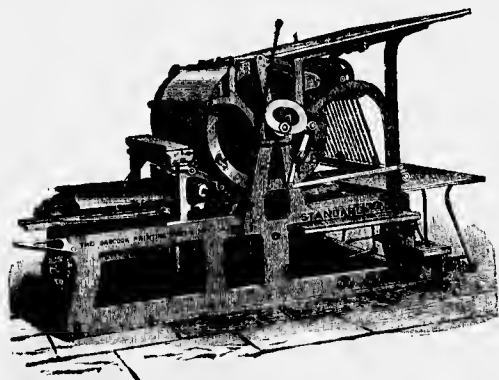
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Hydrogen	4.44 " "
Oxygen	4.95 " "
Nitrogen	0.66 " "
Sulphur	0.61 " "
Ash	1.54 " "
Water	1.29 " "

100.00 per cent.

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fah. by one pound of the coal, as determined
in Thompson's Calorimeter, 15.4 lbs.This coal is of high Calorific Power, being in this respect equal to the best Welsh Steam Coal, and is
excellent coal for steam-raising purposes.

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